

"MN information" comes on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

MN INFORMATION No. 73, 1981

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THE WORLD

REAGAN GIVES O. K. TO MX MISSILES

New York. Quoting an official spokesman for the US Administration, the newspaper "New York Daily News" reports that President Reagan has given his approval to the plan for the Pentagon to deploy 100 MX missiles in the state of Nevada. The president's approval comes despite the mass protests of the people living in the area where it is planned to build the MX silos.

The paper also says that the White House intends in the near future to announce its decision to start the production of the B-1, a most sophisticated strategic bomber. At the same time, the newspaper has information that efforts are to be made to speed up the creation

of another "invisible" strategic bomber.

The newspaper points out that these programmes are part of the campaign by the White House to rearm America, which in the next five years will cost the taxpayers 1,500 thousand million dollars.

Reports from the American capital say that the House of Representatives of the US Congress has approved the expenditure of 6.9 thousand million dollars for military construction in the 1982 fiscal year, which, according to the AP agency, is 30 per cent more than has been approved for the current year. The news agency points out that this money will be spent on modernization of 1,200 US military bases and installations scattered throughout the world.

THE PLOT AGAINST ANGOLA

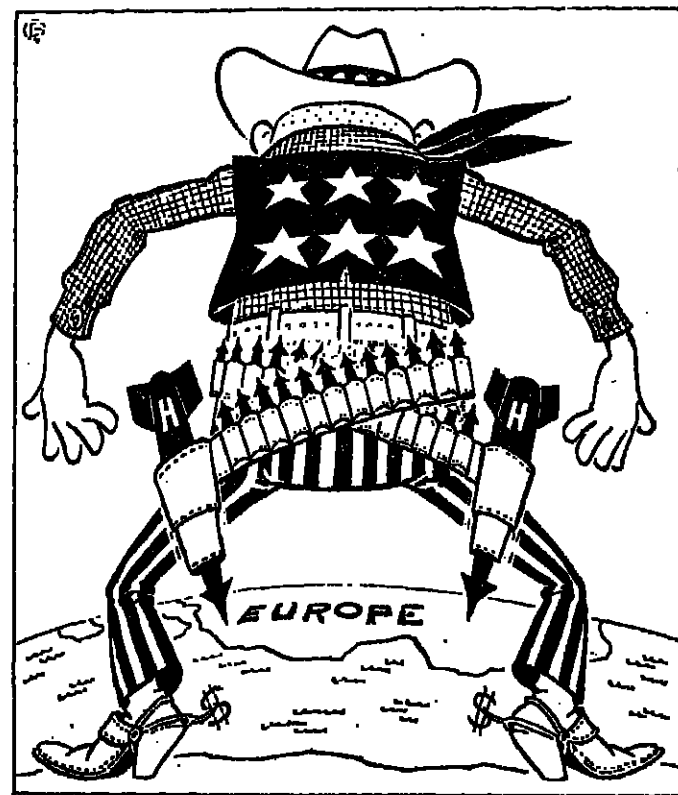
(Continued from page 1)

UNITA grouping, the major and immediately after South Africa's occupation of the southern areas of our country UNITA bands — the betrayal of the Angolan people — appeared there.

According to news agencies, General Gêdelhus, Commander-in-Chief of South Africa's occupational forces in Namibia, appealed to the puppets to "develop the success of operation 'Protea'", as the racists have named their aggression against Angola, and to ally themselves into the southern regions of the country. Pretoria is actively putting its plan into effect for the creation of a "buffer zone" in the south of Angola with the aim of bringing permanent military pressure to bear on this country and of maintaining their domination over Namibia.

Labon. The "Portugal Hoje" newspaper carries a report on secret plans to overthrow the legal government of the People's Republic of Angola. At a meeting between representatives of the United States, South Africa and the anti-Angolan grouping, writes the newspaper "representatives of the American Administration clearly stated Washington's determination to resort to any means in order to effect a change in the regime in Luanda".

"With this aim in mind and with the help of other countries, in particular of China, special forces are being drawn up which at a predetermined moment are to enter the PRA capital. One of the objectives of the intended coup is to separate Cabinda from Angola, its richest province," "Portugal Hoje" reports.



At the ready.

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

ARMS RACE IS MADNESS

Havana. Throughout the world, 570 million people are suffering from hunger and malnutrition, 800 million adults can neither read nor write, 1.5 thousand million people do not have access to medical aid, 250 million children cannot go to school, and over one thousand million people are unemployed.

These figures concerning the situation in the developing countries were quoted by Fidel Castro at the 68th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Against this backdrop the

huge sums of money set aside for armaments look a horrible madness, he said. Is it possible now to think about the arms race, about the production of the neutron weapons, militarization, about allocating thousands of millions of dollars for military purposes as it is done by the United States?

The Cuban leader sharply criticized the policies of the present American leaders, their government philosophy, their outright denial of human rights and their disregard for peace throughout the world.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CLAUDE CHEYSSON

Beirut. In my opinion it is impossible to conceive that any problem, in any part of the world, particularly in the Middle East, can be decided without the participation of a great power like the Soviet Union, said Claude Cheysson, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview with the weekly "Al-Hawadess". Moreover, the minister continued, we French have stated our belief on more than one occasion that the people of Palestine must be given the right to create a state of their own and that the time will come when this state will most certainly be acknowledged and accepted into the United Nations. It is inevitable, and goes without saying, that this cannot be achieved without the participation of the Soviet Union, the minister emphasized.

Talking about the Camp David accords, Claude Cheysson noted that they did not provide for the achievement of a fair and comprehensive peace in the region. The main reason for this, the minister stated, is that the accords fail to take into consideration or to acknowledge the legal rights of the Palestinian people, a condition considered as essential by all the countries in the Middle East.

PUWP POLITBUREAU CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

and major interests of the Polish people and state. This signifies that a movement has been made towards continuation, which carries the threat of bloodshed.

An announcement was forthcoming as to the continuation of the struggle on old fronts and of the initiation of new fronts having nothing in common with the general character and aims of a trade union. Brazen decisions were adopted in relation to the highest organ of state authority — the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, on questions which lie solely within the competence of the latter body.

The so-called Appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe represents a provocation against the allies of Poland. For it is mutual activity with its allies that provides the basic condition and guarantee of the country's stability and economic development, of Poland's territorial integrity, security and peace. It is emphasized in the Politbureau statement.

CAIRO'S ANTI-SOVIET ACTIONS

(Continued from page 1)

people themselves, it is emphasized in the statement.

The Soviet government has lodged a serious protest against this action undertaken by the Egyptian leadership which has made impossible the continued stay in Egypt of the Soviet Ambassador and of certain officials from Soviet organizations. Naturally, the Egyptian government, and it alone, has to be held entirely responsible for all ensuing consequences.

In view of the character of the relations which have developed between our two countries, and for which the Egyptian leadership is entirely to blame, it is no longer considered desirable that the Egyptian military attaché and his staff should remain in Moscow. The Egyptian military attaché and his staff are therefore requested to leave Moscow within seven days.

THE WORLD



The progressive public throughout the world have condemned the aggression of South Africa against Angola. The racist troops Pretoria with the support of the American imperialism try to frustrate the efforts of the Angolan people for consolidation of the country and infringe on its sovereignty.

The photo shows the antiwar demonstration in West Berlin against the South Africa's aggression against Angola.

FACTS AND EVENTS

According to reports leaked to the American press, in the fiscal year that begins on October 1, the United States is to make the Salvadorean junta a grant of 200 million dollars.

For the first time in history, the American government debt will exceed the thousand billion dollar mark. The financial committee of the US Senate has set the ceiling for this debt at 1,079 billion dollars.

PEOPLE

A 20-year-old student from Northern Ireland who slashed a portrait of the Princess of Wales was jailed for six months and ordered to pay 1,000 pounds sterling (1,800 dollars) for its repair. Paul Salmon, who was born in Malta and comes from Belfast, told police after the incident that he had done it for Ireland. He said he was a nationalist and wanted to see Ireland united and attacked the portrait because it was a symbol of everything British.

The prosecution said that soon after the National Portrait Gallery opened on August 29, Salmon stepped over the barrier separating the painting from the public and slashed it in three places, finally ripping it from top to bottom.

The Spanish Council of Ministers has taken a decision to pardon Francisco Jarque, a photographer of the "Diario de Valencia" newspaper. He has been serving a prison sentence in the city of Valencia resisting authorities. In April 1979, when his newspaper asked him to cover an environmental lobby demonstration, he was detained by police who told him to expose his film. The photographer refused to comply, and to get into the police car.

BANDAR ABBAS IS BEING RECONSTRUCTED

London. Condotto d'Acque, the Italian engineering firm, has given an additional 550 million dollars by the Iranian authorities to complete the construction of the port of Bandar Abbas in the Persian Gulf.

It is thought that the work of enlarging and reconstructing the port will cost 1,000 million dollars. According to the British newspaper, "The Financial Times", the Iranians are keenly interested that the work should be completed as soon as possible, as a large part of the country's imports (up to 40 per cent in the past six months) pass through Bandar Abbas.

THE MYSTERY OF LAKE

Irish scientists have discovered the secret of Loch Feshlin. The lake with a surface area of around 2 sq km has a peculiar habit of disappearing once in two years and to reappear again some time later. Two wells have been found on the lake bottom, connecting it to a subterranean reservoir, the volume of whose waters is subject to periodic changes. The fluctuations tend to last two years. When the level of the subterranean lake descends to a minimum, Loch Feshlin "disappears" through the wells. Then the two-year cycle starts again from the beginning.

SHIP NAVIGATED BY COMPUTER

The Japanese firm of Sumitomo is building a ship having a displacement of 177 tonnes to be navigated by a computer, which will carry out the captain's orders. Having received an order, the computer will relay it to the engine room and other parts of the boat. The ship is due to be launched in June, 1982.

MICRO-COMPACT CAR

Small is beautiful, car salesmen say. If that's the case, a new micro-compact developed by automobile designer Richard Arbib for Continental Machine, Inc. of New York City, is nothing less than ravishing. The so-called Cui boasts an overall length of 91 inches and weighs less than 600 pounds, yet has room for two bulky adults. The 10 horsepower engine, which cruises easily at 40 mph and can reach speeds of 60 mph, gets as much as 80 miles from a gallon of gas.

Science and technology

Good road stability, often a problem with mini-cars, is provided by a low-slung fiberglass body, a welded steel frame and a built-in roll bar. The three-wheeled automobile features a two-speed automatic transmission, rack-and-pinion steering and a sporty gauge-packed instrument panel.

AVIATION NEWS

The French firm, Microturbo, which has decided to specialize in mini planes, has produced an "M-200" aeroplane, weighing 600 kg. This "M-200" is a twin-engine jet taxi. Its two 220 hp engines can lift the tiny machine to a height of 4,000 metres and propel it at a speed of up to 500 kph.

AIR FREE FROM GAS EXHAUST

Over a hundred journalists, attending a press conference arranged by the Swiss firm of Alex, were placed in a closed room without window in which the engine of a car was left running for two and a half hours. None in the room felt the worse for wear after this experience however as the air in the room remained clean and it was possible to breathe in the usual way, reports the Italian "Panorama" magazine.

Responsible for this miracle was an unsophisticated device consisting of two rubber hoses, a spiral made of corium, and a small tank filled with water connected to the car's carburettor. The inventors claim that their "bratchild" almost completely eliminates pollution of the atmosphere from gas exhaust, reduces fuel consumption by between 10 and 20 per cent, and doubles the useful service life of pistons and sparking plugs.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

'I SAW THE BURNING SAVANNAH'

According to an eyewitness, the aggressors who invaded Angola acted in the same way as the Hitlerites in the Ukraine or the Americans in Vietnam.

Alexander Prokhanov, a Soviet publicist who witnessed the results of South African aggression, writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: I saw a South African Airplane swooping down on a highway. Later we drove over that road. We saw a truck with people who were torn apart by a bomb explosion. Then we saw a wounded cow, then the body of an old man over a sack of spilled grain.

I saw the burning savannah and bushes set on fire purposely from a helicopter. Doe, leopards, elephants were running away from the flames when the unique national park was set on fire. And in a small village which had been raided by soldiers I saw a tree with people sitting up dead down.

But I saw other things in Angola, the publicist writes. "I saw a mercenary in spotted uniform. He was made up to look like an Angolan soldier accompanying me, from among those who won the recent battle, spat on his finger and traced it over the mercenary's cheek, removing the greasepaint.

In an Angolan hut I saw weapons that were trophies taken after a battle with South Africans: heaps of submachineguns and machineguns, bazookas and mines, daggers and grenades with trademarks of the United States, Britain, Israel — heaps of smelly iron in a dignified. People's Angola has the power to curb the aggressors, the author concludes.

SINISTER TRIANGLE

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper recently carried an article under this heading by Yuri Lipovskoy analyzing the motives for the military rapprochement between the United States, Japan and China.

The fact that the rapprochement between these three countries is beginning to look more and more like a military alliance has a logic of its own at a time when the American Administration has shown an unequivocal desire to return the world to the "cold war" era.

This tendency to square foreign policy with the cult of force and to measure the effectiveness of diplomacy in terms of the overall destructive capability of one's missiles, is to the liking both of the Peking and the Japanese imperialists. The relations between the United States, China and Japan are based on the mutual desire to maintain dominance and to increase tension in the world. It is not for nothing that Deng Xiaoping never tires of repeating, almost in the style of the Chairman Mao's Thoughts, that "disarmament is blind, and war is inevitable". Such "revelations" are highly valued in Washington. It is no more coincidental that State Secretary Haig noted that the views held by the United States and China on the international situation "have never before been as close as they are now".

The United States will certainly never manage to achieve military superiority over the world of socialism, even if it is helped by Peking. But their attempt to knock together a military alliance in Asia poses, nonetheless, a serious threat to peace and security.

INDIGNATION ON THE RHINE

Kannengyren, the NEW TIMES special correspondent in the FRG, writes that the "political public protest" held in the West German city of Aachen on August 30 and which attracted nearly 10 thousand people, was one of many dozens meetings organized throughout the FRG on the eve of September 1, designated as "antiwar" day. This year, the "antiwar" day celebrations were attended by a particularly large number of people. The speakers were passionate, and they were listened to attentively. After all, it was only three weeks since it had become known that President Reagan had decided to go ahead with the production of the neutron bomb. This news was received with shock in Germany. Today, the dangerous echo of NATO's decision to deploy 572 Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in Europe has become apparent even to those who in 1976 allowed themselves to be lulled into serenity by promises that nuclear war would soon begin, thus doing away with the need to deploy this weapon.

Having been taken, for a ride, the peaceful citizens of the FRG — it should be remembered that a fraction of the missiles are to be deployed on German territory — have launched a powerful movement to get their government to remove its signature to NATO's Brussels decision. Just such a demand was put forward by the initiators of the so-called "Kreisel Appeal" which, by August of 1981, had been signed by one million and 200 thousand people. Other similar appeals have been made by trade unions, by the church, and by tank and the Social Democrats. Though different in character, all these appeals have one aspect in common: they are all anti-militarist.

OF INTEREST

It appears it is as difficult to invent a bicycle as to discover America. Although Francisco Cabella, a 25-year-old university student from the Swiss city of Lausanne, has not actually invented a bike, he has constructed several very unusual models. He and his colleagues from the university began by building a two-metre high model which won them first prize in the Swiss National Bicycle Contest. They next designed a model which is 4 metres 20 centimetres high (about 13 feet). This monster has a metre-long chain. In order to be certain of getting into the Guinness Book of Records, Cabella intends to build an eleven-metre high bicycle. All this is nice and dandy, except that the higher the bike, the more difficult it is to climb onto the seat or, indeed, to dismount when it is not being used.



Nicotine... against nicotine

Numerous methods have been devised to try and help people free themselves of the harmful habit of smoking: medicine and surgery have been suggested, as well as hypnosis. This, however, is of a special kind, with a nicotine fixative.

The Swedish pharmaceutical firm producing the gum, believes that the fixative will

nicotine contained in it give out, liable to quell the yearning for a fix. Three months of chewing this gum they say will rid you of the habit of smoking altogether.

Mr. Albert Camille, who lives in England, found an even quicker cure. For the past 55 years, Mr. Camille was totally unable to get without a pipe in his mouth. One day, however, he watched a hypodermic injection of nicotine. A doctor used a hypodermic to help his patients overcome the smoking urge. Switching off the box at the end of the programme, Mr. Camille stretched out his hand as usual for his tobacco pouch and pipe. Only to find that he had lost the very habit of them.

HOME NEWS

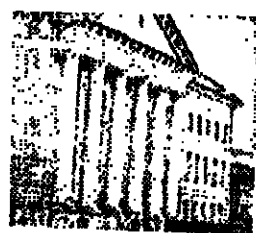
Round
the Soviet
Union

● "NATURE AROUND US" IS THE MOTTO OF AN EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS, SCULPTURES, AND POSTERS DEVOTED TO NATURE PROTECTION, WHICH IS NOW ON AT THE YIMIRVAZEV STATE MUSEUM OF BIOLOGY. The artists, from 6 to 17 years of age, come from Moscow Young Pioneer Palaces.

● THE FIRST 14-STORY SEISMIC-PROOF BUILDING IS BEING BUILT IN DUSHANBE WHICH IS SITUATED IN A ZONE THAT IS PRONE TO EARTHQUAKES REACHING FORCE 9 ON THE RICHTER SCALE. Up to now it has been considered risky and even impossible to build such houses in seismically dangerous areas. But research carried out by the Institute of Seismic Resistance Construction and Seismology, of the Tajik Academy of Sciences, has radically altered the attitude to building tall structures in such areas. In Dushanbe and other Tajik cities and towns 9 and 12-story buildings have appeared which have stood up to earthquakes.

● LOCAL SOVIET DEPUTIES ARE CO-AUTHORS OF A PROJECT FOR RECONSTRUCTING HOUSES IN MURGAB, A MOUNTAINOUS REGION IN CENTRAL ASIA. Murgab lies at an altitude of 3,500 m and has a severe winter with temperatures falling to -60°C. The deputies have introduced many amendments which take into account the peculiarities of the local landscape and the wishes of the people. They have suggested making buildings more earthquake-proof and providing them with better protection from snow blizzards. Central heating, water-mains and other amenities will be adopted with the mountainous traditional mode of life.

● CANVASSES BY PROMINENT RUSSIAN AND WEST EUROPEAN ARTISTS ARE BACK ON PUBLIC VIEW AT THE TURKMEN STATE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS. Many of the paintings, on show for the first time since the 1948 earthquake, have been restored at the All-Russian Scientific Restoration Centre named after I. Grebar.



UNIVERSITY CITY

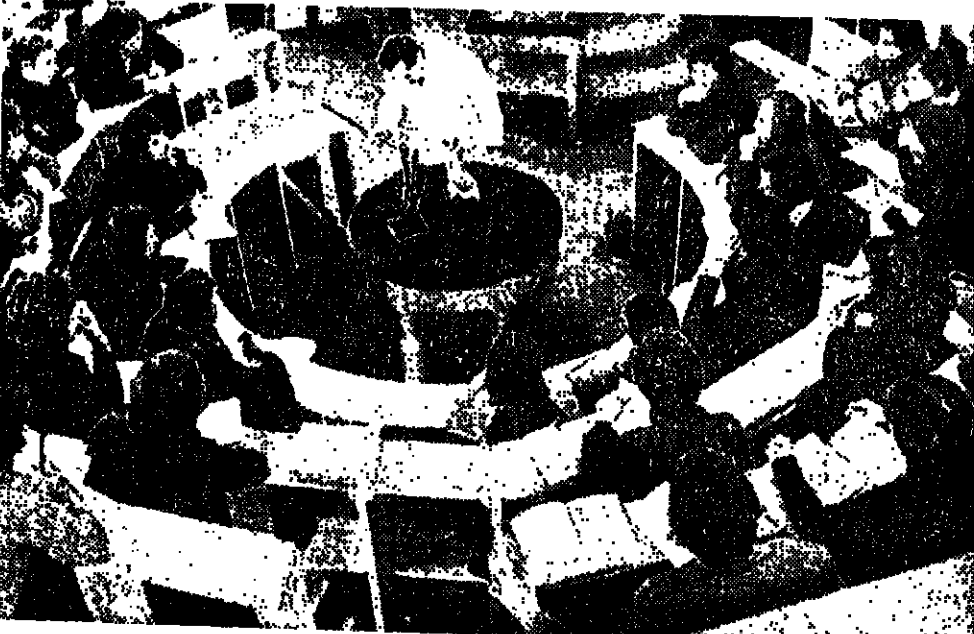
The ancient city of Tartu is beautiful at any time of the year, but in autumn when its streets are invaded by students it also becomes young. Tartu has two of the six higher educational establishments in Estonia. These are the University and the Agricultural Academy which educate ten thousand people.

This year, over a thousand fresh students gathered in the University's Assembly Hall. They became students on the eve of the celebrations to mark

the 350th anniversary of their Alma Mater. Founded in 1832, the university is an important cultural centre of this Baltic republic.

It has seven departments which educate specialists in more than twenty branches of the national economy, science and culture. The teaching is in Estonian. The library has two million books, and has rare copies of first printed books and publications of the 16th and 17th centuries. The students study in modern blocks of lecture rooms, laboratories, classrooms and a botanical garden.

The prestige of the University rests with the contribution its graduates have made to science and the arts. Among its most famous students are surgeon Nikolai Pirogov, and Nikolai Burdenko, historian Yevgeny Tarle, philologist Vladimir Dahl, writer Vikenty Verseyev, and astronomer Vasily Slivov.



KAMA CASCADE

The 7th turbine is being assembled at the Nizhnekamenskaya hydropower station in Naberezhnye Chelny, in the Tatar Autonomous Republic. Earlier this year, two other turbines went into operation, and before work on the station comes to a standstill, it will receive two more. Simultaneously, a bridge is being built above the station dam. The bridge, across which will run both a railway and a motorway, will link the giant Kama truck plant with the right bank of the Kama River.

Preparations are under way for filling the station reservoir with water. Concrete "hooves", i.e., dams have proved reliable protection for the Tatar oil fields from floods. Dozens of villages have been moved to new localities. New hydropower engineering capacities are being provided in Naberezhnye Chelny and Serepuli. It is estimated that work on the project should be completed by the beginning of the 1984 navigation season, by that time the reservoir will have been filled to the stipulated level and the combined power derived from the turbines will be equal to 1,248,000 kW.

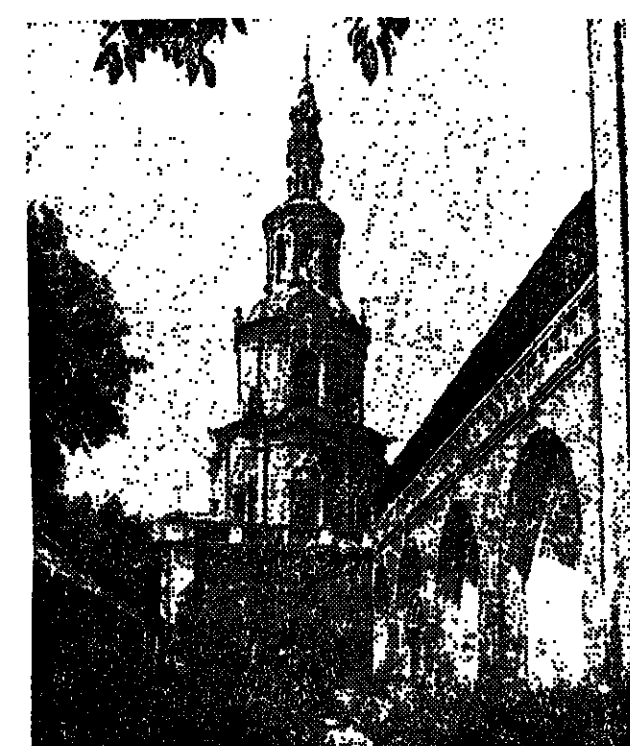
UZBEKISTAN'S
UNIFIED WATER
SUPPLY SYSTEM

A unified water supply system is being established in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan has enough fresh water: an average of over four hundred litres per capita a day. But sources of water supply, chiefly lying underground, are available not everywhere. Therefore, it was decided to connect all sources of water supply by stages — first, inter-district systems, then, regional, interregional and finally, a republican one.

The unified system will make it possible to provide a steady water supply to all the districts of the republic. Furthermore, an efficient use of water supply facilities will help save water. Separate water supply systems will be provided in the following schemes: one water conduit will deliver fresh water while another, mineralized water for industrial uses. This will also help save water.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

THE DONSKOI
MONASTERY

A look at an ancient map of Moscow will show that the city was surrounded by a chain of old monasteries which served as fortresses to defend the capital of the Russian state. The construction of the Donskoi Monastery, at the end of the 16th century, completed the defensive semi-circle of fortresses built along the southern approaches to the city.

The Donskoi Monastery owes its existence to the events of the summer of 1591. Taking advantage of the fact that Russia was fighting a war with the Swedes, the troops of the Cossack horde, led by Kazy-Girei, made a dive for Moscow, but were driven off by the city's defenders. This victory was celebrated by the founding of the Donskoi Monastery.

Construction work continued on the monastery's various buildings up to the middle of the 18th century. Its "chronicle in stone" thus reflects the evolution in Russian architecture throughout two and a half centuries.

Muscovites and foreign tourists appreciate the quiet which



Part of the monastery's wall.

reigns in the monastery grounds, which are slung in the middle of the growing city. They like its quiet, majestic buildings, and are interested in the permanent exhibition "Russian Architecture of the 11th-18th Centuries" which is also to be seen here.

Science
and technologyHEAVY METAL
DETECTORS

If a solution contains even one or two thousand millionths of a per cent of heavy metal, this can be concentrated and brought down in a precipitate by chemical agents produced at the Institute for Non-Organic Chemistry, attached to the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences. These agents can bind nearly forty chemical elements, including iron, lead, mercury, zinc and molybdenum. This makes it possible to determine with great precision the amount of each of these substances in a material being analyzed. The Riga researchers have not only succeeded in substantially simplifying the previously adopted methods, they have also made the analysis several times shorter.

The agents are used in doses measured in terms of milligrammes. They are particularly handy in the monitoring of pollution and are already in use in the analysis of soil, water and snow.

The new preparations have been introduced with success in practical procedures carried out at hydrobiological stations, coastal laboratories and on board ships engaged in research work.

MORE ACCURATE
WEATHER
FORECASTS
PROMISED

A laser beam exploring the invisible aerosol clouds in the upper layers of the atmosphere has helped physicists working at the Byelorussian State University, in cooperation with

meteorologists from the town of Obninsk, Central Russia, to produce an effective method for long-term weather prediction.

Accumulated amounts of aerosol acting like a lens, modify the solar radiation and have a long-term effect on the weather. By analyzing the behaviour of such lenses the first movable laboratory of upper-layer sounding, equipped with reflected signal receivers, helped provide a precise forecast of weather conditions in Byelorussia during this year's harvest.

Scientists believe that five or ten laser stations will be sufficient to fully monitor the density and movements of aerosol clouds over the whole of the USSR, and as a result, a far greater degree of accuracy in long-term weather forecast will be ensured.

MICROTRON SETS
OFF FOR VIETNAM

At the United Institute of Nuclear Research, in Dubna, near Moscow, construction work has been completed under the guidance of Academician Georgi Flarov, on microtron, an accelerator of neutrons designed and built for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Vietnamese scientists and engineers have taken part in the work. In the near future the microtron will be shipped to Hanoi and handed over to a team working at the Physics Institute.

Academician Nikolai Bogolyubov, director of the United Institute, says that the new instrument will enable Vietnamese physicists to achieve a significant expansion in the sphere of physical research for use in the economy. At present, 32 Vietnamese physicists and engineers are working at the Dubna-based Institute together with Soviet scientists, and specialists from other socialist countries affiliated to the Institute.

Scientists discuss fusion power

In Moscow, the Tenth European Conference has opened to discuss controlled thermonuclear fusion and the plasma physics.

European scientists, who have been joined by their colleagues from the United States, Japan, Australia, India and other countries, are to discuss the state of modern research, to analyze the different points of view on the solution of the problem.

A considerable contribution to the development of thermonuclear research has been made by Soviet scientists and en-

gineers who have found one of the most promising ways towards controlled fusion: in their installations of the Tokamak type.

This principle has been adopted by researchers from the United States, Japan, and a number of European countries, whose specialists are making a confident progress towards the creation of the so-called demonstration reactor, which is their first goal.

The conference will go on until September 18.

OLD CARPATHIAN FOLK
COSTUMES INSPIRE
MODERN DESIGNERS

A unique collection of more than 500 ancient costumes is on view at the Museum of Boiki Dress, in the Carpathian village of Likhobors. The Boiki are an ethnic group of Ukrainian mountaineers.

Beads, golden thread, or coal necklaces were beyond the means of ordinary mountain folk; the women, therefore, decorated their clothes with embroidery. This art was passed on from generation to generation and as a result, miraculous patterns are to be seen on sheepskins and shirya made of homespun linen.

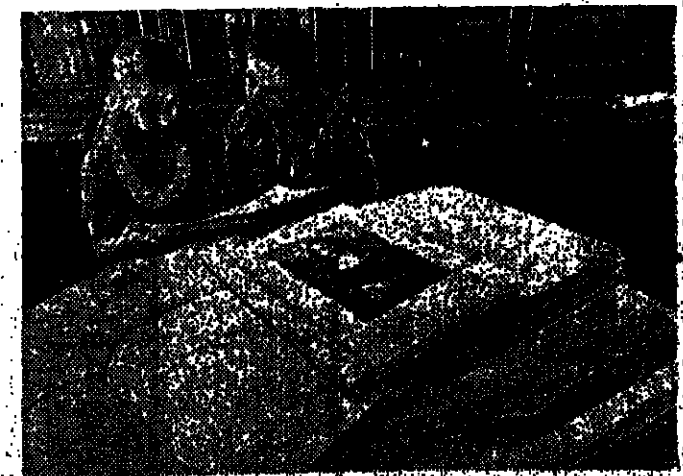
Ethnographers and fashion designers are frequent visitors to the village. Making use of the old designs, the latter adapt them with first class results.

COLLECTION OF RARE BOOKS

There are many rare books and manuscripts in the collection of the V. I. Lenin Palace of Books in the city of Ulyanovsk. Some of the books are from the

times of the first printers, and there are volumes autographed by outstanding people who lived and were born in the city — Goncharov and N. Karamzin.

Books from the palace were used by many Soviet writers including A. Serafimovich, A. Karayev, M. Shaginyan. The catalogue of the Palace of Books lists over a million books.



In the rare books section, one can see large-size folios. Books which can only be read with a magnifying glass include a miniature publication of "Ruskaia Obitat'" by Alexander Pushkin.

VIEWPOINT

ANOTHER
2.5 THOUSAND
MILLION ROUBLES
ON WELFARE

Leonid KOSTIN,
First Deputy Chairman,
State Committee of the USSR for
Labour and Social Questions

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions have decided on the procedure and the specific dates for the introduction of measures to increase government aid to families with children. Pensions for invalids and for those who have lost their breadwinners are also to be raised. This action has been taken in keeping with the social programme adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The implementation of this decision will start on November 1 this year and by 1983 will have been completed. As a result, the material position of more than 4.5 million families with children and of nearly 14 million pensioners will be improved. 2.5 thousand million rubles in the state budget will be assigned for this purpose every year.

At present, working women who are pregnant are given paid leave of 56 days before the baby is born and 56 days of paid leave afterwards. From now on, young mothers will be given partly paid leave to look after their child until it is one year old. This provision also applies to students of colleges, universities and technical schools. In the areas of the Far East, Siberia, and the North, which have very harsh climates, the size of this grant will be 50 rubles a month. In the rest of the country, mothers will receive 35 rubles. In addition, those mothers who so wish can take additional unpaid leave to look after their child until it is eighteen months. Those who decide to take the additional leave, will have their job kept for them, and their seniority will remain unimpacted. The latter condition is very important, for seniority has a bearing on the size of the sick leave benefit and on determining the amount of pension on retirement. Additional grants are to be given of 50 rubles on the birth of a first child, and of 100 on the birth of a second and a third.

From 1984, working women who have two or more children under 12 have been entitled to additional paid leave of three days every year. From December 1, this year, the size of the government grant to single mothers is also to be increased. The policies of the Soviet state are aimed at raising the material and cultural standards of its people. This is borne out by the fact that over the past 15 years real per-capita incomes of the Soviet population have nearly doubled. Under the 19th five-year plan of 1981-1985, these incomes will go up by another 16-18 per cent. The state measures to provide aid to families with children and old-age pensioners will contribute in no small way to such progress.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NEW LOOK FOR OUR VILLAGES

The changes which are now taking place in the appearance of our villages could best be described as renovation, writes IZVESTIA. Over the past 15 years capital investment in the countryside has run into 58,000 million rubles.

Over the same period the total accommodation built by our collective and state farms is equal to 500 million sq m of floor space, this exceeds the housing constructed in all Soviet cities in 1940.

Again over the same period, these farms have founded creches and kindergartens for 2.5 million children; secondary schools for 12.8 million pupils; and clubs and palaces of culture for eight million people.

A start has been made in concentrating the rural population in those large villages holding out most promise. These villages have been enlarged and made more attractive to live in. The number of small villages is on the decrease.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH BY STUDENTS

In colleges and universities, scientific studies have entered a new stage. The main achievement of the 70s was a transition to a system of massive student involvement in scientific research. To achieve this, some conservatism among the teaching staff had to be overcome and it became necessary to re-schedule curricula and to change the teaching methods, writes the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSIYA.

The Oil Institute in Ufa has a student's scientific research institute complete with five departments, a research and design bureau, and a laboratory for a physical and chemical analysts 70 doctors and candi-

dates of science are providing the scientific guidance. They are designing and introducing new technological processes in a number of industries in the Urals.

The Russian Federation has a republican council which coordinates efforts by 337 colleges and universities and 2,500 technical schools. Among the most widely spread types of scientific research by the students are scientific circles for beginners, joint research by teachers and senior students, students' research and design bureaus, scientific research institutes and scientific centres.

Among the projects accomplished by the students, many are needed in the national economy.

HEALTH CARE IN RIGOROUS CLIMATE

People working in Siberia have to be prepared to bear a much higher level of load and stress (both physical and psychological) than those who work in Central Russia or in the southern republics, writes Academician Vladimir Razumchikov of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences in the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper. Siberia is being subjected to extensive development. To develop areas of tundra, mountain territory or virgin forest under severe climatic conditions is tough going. People who work in Siberia, therefore, must have excellent health.

How can we help a man adapt to the conditions pertaining in Siberia? The author writes preventive treatment has to be the main task facing the medical profession in this region. The provision of good and efficient holiday arrangements is also of great importance. Today nearly 27 million people live in the vastness of our country and nearly a million of them spend their holidays in the south. This is not to say, however, that Siberia doesn't have splendid holiday places and sanatoria of its own. Certain diseases, for example, are best treated

in areas beyond the Arctic Circle. The author concludes by urging a wider development of Siberian resorts.

DIVORCE AND THE CHILD

The heroes of most books for children usually come from happy family backgrounds. In real life, however, things do not always go so smoothly as this, and many children are brought up by one-parent families. The subject of what can be done to ensure that a divorce is made as painless as possible for the children involved is discussed by I. Kraev, senior teacher at the pedagogical department of Tartu University, in SOVIETSKAYA ESTONIA.

A divorce always results in a tense atmosphere at home which is invariably felt by everyone. In the family, including the younger members. Whereas small children can be told that their father is going away for a long time to some far off place, but that he will occasionally come and see them—such explanations are inadequate for their elder brothers and sisters who will suffer deeply because of the collapse of their world which, up to then, had appeared stable. In many cases, a divorce is followed by a change in children's behaviour: they do worse at school, and are cooler in their relationship with both parents. It is best to tell adolescents the whole truth.

A child should not be subjected to chagrin, outbursts and accusations against the departing spouse either before or after the divorce. Noisy quarrels in the presence of children should be avoided. The mutual reconciliation between their parents is remembered by children for a long time. Later, he or she will try and understand the reasons for their parents' divorce or separation. One should not forget that for a child a mother will always remain mother, and a father will always be father. The more attached a child is to his parents, the more he or she will suffer if they divorce.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Zhanna BICHEVSKAYA



Zhanna Bichevskaya made her debut on the variety stage ten years ago by singing old Russian songs accompanying herself on the guitar. It was an auspicious start. The singer has proved via her all the rich and inexhaustible treasures

of Russian folklore, and how things that had been thought of as hopelessly old, could sound modern.

"The old Russian songs are remarkable for their purity, chastity, and spontaneity. These old folk songs could be better described as eternally young, exciting and captivating. Audiences gather for my concerts being most probably attracted by the charm of the folk song and the tunes familiar to them from the childhood," says Zhanna.

It was Ruli Okudzhava who helped Zhanna make her choice. At a concert in the Literary Club of Moscow, he sang an old Russian song ingeniously and simply, and yet it sounded modern and highly expressive. This helped Zhanna believe that the very nature of the folk song had broad innate possibilities for modern rendition.

At first, Zhanna went in for songs unknown to modern audiences. Today she sings many popular songs, like "Mother O'Mine" ("Those Evening Bells") and "Roaming the Wild Slopes Beyond Balka".

Zhanna not only performs but also gathers folk songs. On folklore expeditions, she has gathered more than 200 songs on tours of the Rostov, Saratov, Kaluga and Ryazan regions, in Karelia and the Valdai area in central Russia. "Song-gathering expeditions mean endless meetings with people of different characters and different fates," says the singer. In one Karelian village she met a war-time widow who sang her a wedding song, "My Flower". Today, this is one of the most popular songs in Bichevskaya's repertoire.

'THE GOLDEN AGE'

FACTS and EVENTS

A treat is in store for Moscow balletomanes: the Bolshoi Theatre is about to present a new ballet, "The Golden Age", to music by Shostakovich, with choreography by Yuri Grigorovich. The company's chief balletmaster, the premier of "The Golden Age" followed in Kiev and Odessa.

Choreographers enjoy working with Dmitry Shostakovich's music. His ballet scores are very dramatic, easy to dance and provide a wide range for orchestras. The composer's ballets, "A Young Lady and a Fool" and "Hamlet" (a USSR Central TV network production), and "Dreamers", performed at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Theatre in Moscow, are very popular. Recently the Kazakh SSSR Classical Ballet Ensemble mounted a ballet based on Shostakovich's 1st Symphony. It is called "Remember".

Its great mastery, brilliance and gaiety. The young Ulanova and Leonid Lavrovsky danced in the ballet. Later Lavrovsky was to become a prominent balletmaster. Performances of "The Golden Age" followed in Kiev and Odessa.

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The Sarangani National Dance Ensemble from the Philippines is making its first appearance in the USSR (photo). At Moscow's TV Theatre, the Philippines are acquainting Soviet audiences with dances, songs and music from the different provinces and regions of their country.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

UNICA-81

UNICA-81, the congress and festival of the International Union of Amateur Cinema, is at present taking place in Szolok, Hungary.

The Soviet Union became a member of UNICA, founded in 1931, fifteen years ago. And since this time, our amateur cinema enthusiasts have played an active part in all the festivals organized by the Union.

This year the Soviet delegation is showing a wide-ranging programme of films of different genres and subject-matter in Hungary.

The Soviet Union is represented on the jury by Aul Aliev, Secretary of Azerbaijan's Union of Cinematography and member of the UNICA committee.

LENINGRAD PUPPET THEATRE IN MOSCOW

The Leningrad Bolshoi Puppet Theatre is at present in Moscow giving performances at the Lenin Komsovet Theatre.

The Leningrad Puppet Theatre was founded fifty years ago on May 16, 1931. From the moment it was born, the theatre showed itself to be an artistic collective, drawing its inspiration from a wide range of contemporary and classical drama. Its productions based on Chekhov stories, on novels by Fyodor Dostoevsky, on plays by Murashov, Silvestri etc., are extremely popular with audiences. At the present time the theatre has fourteen shows for children in its repertoire and nine for grown-ups. In the fifty years of

its existence, the theatre, which is constantly on tour in this country and abroad, has put on more than 125 productions by various authors.

There are four shows for grown-ups in the company's present Moscow tour — Mayakovskaya's "The Bedbug", "The Adventures of the Good Soldier Schweik" by Hasek, Shukshin's "Till the Early Hours of the Morning" and Gordin and Ryabkin's "At Twelve O'Clock Each Night", and three for children — "The Fairy Tale About Emelya" by R. and V. Sidorovskiy, "Molodchik-Khlopotnik" by Gaydar and Yordanov's "The Wolf and the Kids".



A scene from the Leningrad Bolshoi Puppet Theatre's production of Shukshin's "Till the Early Hours of the Morning".

Photo by Mikhail Meyerov

WHAT'S ON!

September 19-21

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremli). 20 (eve)—Concert by the USSR Folk Dance Ensemble. 19, 20 (sat), 21—Variety concert.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 19 (sat)—Händel, "Giulio Cesare" (opera); 19 (eve)—Schonberg, "The Sea Gull" (ballet); 20 (sat)—Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 20 (eve)—Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances by the Greek Theatre of Dance: 19, 20 (sat and eve). 21—Bibber, "Medea"; Cotroupos, "The Man Oedipus"; Xenakis, "Apparition"; Hadzidakis, "The Dragon".

Operette Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 19 (sat)—Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard"; 19 (eve)—Kaiman, "Le Violon de Montmartre"; 20 (eve)—Kaiman, "Mortice"; 20 (sat and eve), 21—Peltamen, "An Old Comedy".

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Samoynichnaya St.). 20—"This Is the Central Puppet Theatre Broadcasting".

Guest performances by Leningrad Bolshoi Puppet Theatre at Lenin Komsovet Theatre (6 Chekhova St.). 19, 20, 21—Shukshin, "Till the Early Hours of the Morning".

Festival to mark Dmitry Shostakovich's 75th anniversary. Small Hall of the Conservatoire (13 Herzen St.). 20—State Borein Quartet performs Shostakovich's Quartet No. 14. A Sonata for Violin and Piano Quartet No. 13.

FILMS

The Grindaine and People from Outer Space (France).

A comedy about the amusing adventures of a gentleman, brilliantly played by Louis de Funès.

Cinema: "Novorossiysk" (47/24 Chernyshevskogo St.). Metro Kuznetskaya. The Crossing of Poles (Poland).

BUSINESS



'SVYAZ-81' TOTS UP RESULTS

'Svyaz-81', the international exhibition of the means of communication has ended in Moscow. Specialists from V/O Export and the USSR Chamber of Industry and Commerce say this has been the most popular technical exhibition in the USSR this year. In the first week after it was open it had more than half a million visitors. This interest is understandable, since the exhibitors included firms well known not only to specialists but among the public at large. Among them were more than 200 Soviet and over 400 firms, enterprises and organizations from 22 foreign countries and West Berlin. They included Sony, Philips, JVC, Olivetti, Thomson-CSF, and many others. The exhibits were not only communications instruments which are of interest only to a small group of specialists, but also high equipment for the home. Visitors have seen everything produced by the industry ranging between radios and tape recorders, and satellite communications systems.

The exhibition had a two-fold aim. In the first place, it was a forum for a scientific and technological exchange between specialists from different countries. Dozens of interesting reports were delivered at the symposium held as part of the exhibition, and representatives of the exhibiting firms exchanged information. In the second place, it afforded a splendid opportunity for the business community to conclude profitable deals. Major contracts have been signed by Soviet Foreign Trade Association, Mashpriborintorg and Elektromechtekh and their foreign partners.

Assessing the contribution made by Svyaz-81, the director of the exhibit put up by the French Committee for Fairs and Exhibition Abroad told an "MNI" correspondent that the French firms were interested in a further development of an all-

embracing scientific and trade exchange with the Soviet Union. The economic power of the USSR and the industrial potential of France create a reliable basis for the traditional relations of friendly and mutually

beneficial cooperation between our two countries to broaden and grow strong, he emphasized. This year's exhibition in Moscow opens up splendid opportunities for this.

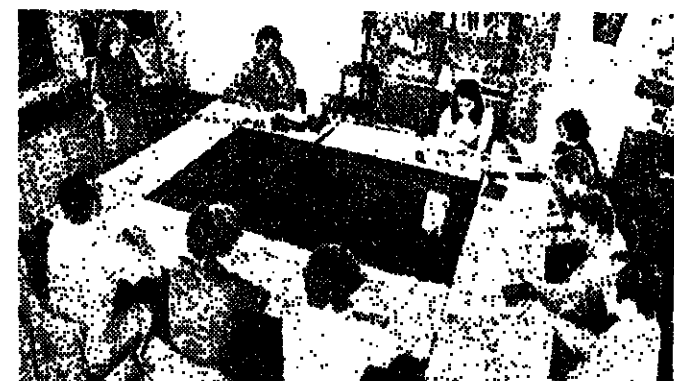
Victor YEVKIN

Intourist news

RUSSIAN COURSES AT DYUNY

The Dyuny holiday hotel is situated 40 km from Leningrad, in a picturesque pine forest on the shores of the Gulf of Finland — a favourite recreation spot with the people of Leningrad. From 1970 onwards Intourist has organized an international seminar of the Russian language at Dyuny, each summer.

This seminar is also, in its way, a form of tourism: Dyuny plays host to people who not only wish to learn Russian but also to become acquainted with life in the Soviet Union and, naturally, to have a good rest. Margarita Zharovskaya, director of the seminar, said: "We operate annually from June 15 to September 6. During this time about 600 people from the USA, Britain, Holland, Spain, Italy,



At the Russian lesson.

Contacts and contracts

Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Moskvetskaya Embankment). Metro Ploshchad Nogina. Week of Danish Films. Cinema: "Moskv" (Ploshchad Mayakovskogo). Metro Mayakovskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvetskaya Embankment). 19, 20 — Russian songs and romances.

Oktyabr Cinema and Concert Hall (42 Prospekt Kalinina). 19, 20 — "Familiar Faces", a variety programme. Concert Hall, Kuznetskaya Complex. Central Army Club (19 Leningradskiy Prospekt). 19, 20 — Samolovskiy pop group.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (20 Kuznetsky Most). An exhibition of works by the Armenian artist Sarkisyan. The 80 items on view include portraits, landscapes, depicting industrial centres of Armenia, and paintings on military themes. Daily, except Monday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. On weekends, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Kuznetskaya.

Timiryazev State Museum of Botany (15 Molaya Gruzinskaya St.). An exhibition of children's drawings, sculptures and posters devoted to nature protection. Daily, except Monday, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. On Wednesday and Friday, from noon to 6 p.m. Metro Krasnaya Presnenskaya. Bus 105.

SPORTS

ATHLETICS. Lenin Central Stadium. 19 — USSR Championships. 4 p.m. 16 gold medals will be contested on the last day of the tournament. The final event, 10,000 m for women, promises to be of great interest.

DRAUGHTS. Gorky Park of Culture and Rest. 19, 20 — Moscow blitz draughts championship. 2 p.m. (both days).

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 20 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m. Traditional prizes will be contested on Sunday.

WEATHER

September 19-21

Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear intervals. Intermittent rain. Day temperatures 8° to 11°C, and 9° to 12°C at night. Down to -3°C in the region.

SOVIET TRANSCAUCASIA— A LAND OF SUNSHINE, MOUNTAINS AND SEA



BE THE FIRST TO DISCOVER BEAUTIFUL COLCHIS — THE PROMISED LAND OF THE ANCIENT ARGONAUTS, THE LEGENDARY CIVILIZATION OF URARTU WHICH APPEARED LONG BEFORE ATHENS AND ROME.

RETRACE THE ROUTE OF THE GREAT SEAFARER MARCO POLO WHICH WILL TAKE YOU TO ATROPATENA, THE "COUNTRY OF FIRE". VISIT THE GEORGIAN, ARMENIAN AND AZERBAIJAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS!

Transcaucasia will be pleased to acquaint you with its traditions and customs, its masterpieces by ancient and modern craftsmen, its heroic past and brilliant present. The hospitable people who live in this wonderful land invite you to taste their national cuisine, such as shashlyk, and drink deeply of the wine of life made of sun-scorched Caucasian grapes. You will see the exotic dances and hear the unique melodies that have imbued the fire of the southern sun, the turbulence of the mountain streams, the austerity of the snow-capped peaks, the scenic beauty of the alpine pastures and meadows; and the calm of the mountain valleys.

The heaven-reaching Caucasian Mountains and the forest trails await the hunters.

The warm Black and Caspian Seas beckon you to their beaches, where you will relax in perfect comfort under the shade of lush tropical green at modern hotels, holiday homes and sanatoriums.

Transcaucasia is the symbol of health and long life.

The gentle climate (subtropical along the Black Sea coast), mineral spas, abundant sunshine and clean tangy air, enable you to stretch out and relax and improve your health throughout the four seasons of the year.

Necessary information is available at Intourist offices abroad, at Soviet trade representations or local travel agencies featuring tours to the Soviet Union. Or you can write, phone or cable Intourist at the following address: 19 Prospekt Arzav, Moscow 103000, USSR. Telephone: RDS-69-62. Telex: 411211-411214

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